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12 September 1980

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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CONTENTS

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NEW KOREA TIMES' Raps U.S. Role in Kwangju Incident (KNA, 28 Aug 80).....	1
KCNA: U.S. Peace Corps Member Discloses Kwangju Incident (KNA, 27 Aug 80).....	3
Hanminyon Chairman Urges Severance of U.S.-Chon Ties (KNA, 29 Aug 80).....	5
'MINJU CHOSON' Editorial Scores Chon Tu-hwan (KNA, 2 Sep 80).....	6
Briefs	
Trial of Novelist	8
Return of Private Wealth	8

ECONOMY

Government Plans Joint Oil Development Ventures in Thailand, Peru (THE KOREA TIMES, 13 Aug 80).....	9
EPB: Business Recovery Not Expected for Time Being (THE KOREA TIMES, 17 Aug 80).....	10
Briefs	
Heavy Rains in Rice-Bowl Areas	11
Realignment of Industry	11

Decrease in Rice Production	12
Oil Consumption	12
Auto Industry's Difficulty	12

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Free Education Set for Miners' Children (THE KOREA TIMES, 21 Aug 80).....	13
--	----

Briefs

U.S. Communist Party Secretary's Comment	14
Ford's Remarks	14
ROK-Japan Relations	14

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMIN' Editorials for April 1980 (Editorial Report).....	16
--	----

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Military Mission to China in May Discussed (VANTAGE POINT, Jun 80).....	21
Information on DPRK Military Units.....	23

ECONOMY

Economist Describes Establishment, Operation of Peasant Bank (Kang Pok-mo; KOREA TODAY, Jul 80).....	24
--	----

Cement Industry Increases Production (KCNA, 27 Aug 80).....	29
--	----

Briefs

Coal Output	30
Agricultural Harvest	30
Coal Output Increase	31
DPRK-Malaysia Trade Ties	31

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Zimbabwean Government Information Delegation Visits North Korea (KCNA, 2, 3 Sep 80).....	32
--	----

Delegation Arrives 2 Sep Banquet for the Delegation Talk With Chong Chun-ki

DPRK Government Delegation Visits Pakistan (KQNA, various dates).....	35
Overview of Various Activities	
Meeting With Pakistan President	
Malian President's Special Envoy Visits North Korea (KQNA, various dates).....	37
Envoy Arrives	
Culture Minister Meets Envoy	
Banquet for Malian Envoy	
KWP Delegation Meets Nigerian President 28 Aug (KQNA, 1 Sep 80).....	39
Kim Il-song's Overseas Trips Since 1949 Summarized (VANTAGE POINT, Jun 80).....	40
Briefs	
GDR News Agency Delegation	44
Hungarian Health Delegation	44
Japan Diet Member	44
Jordan's Chuche Institute Director	44
Jordanian National Consultative Council	45
Yugoslav 'KOMUNIST' Delegation	45
Palestine Delegation	45
Kim Greets Finnish President	45
Kim's Greeting to Malaysian King	45
Messages to Libyan Leaders	46
Greetings to SRV Leaders	46
DPRK-Sudan Cultural Agreement	46
JSP National Activists' Delegation	46
Japanese Chuche Institute Delegation	47
Anniversary of Libyan Revolution	47
Bulgarian 'Revolution' Meeting	47
Polish Poster Exhibit	48
Korean Resident of Canada	48
'MINJU CHOSON', Polish Groups' Departure	48
Historians' Return From Romania	48
Jordanian Delegation	48
Thai Scholars Delegation	49
Chairman of Venezuelan Group	49
81st Home-Visiting Group	49
KOREANS IN JAPAN	
Chongnyon Denounces Chon for 'Usurping' Presidency (KQNA, 29 Aug 80).....	50

Administration Council Fetes Visiting Chongnyon Opera, Dance Troupes (KCNA, 30 Aug, 2 Sep 80).....	52
Visiting Chongnyon Opera Troupe Chongnyon Dance Troupe	
INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY	
'NODONG SINMUN' Observes Libyan National Day (KCNA, 1 Sep 80).....	54
BIOGRAPHICS	
Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities.....	55
CHRONOLOGY	
Chronology of Events in May 1980 (VANTAGE POINT, Jun 80).....	61

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NEW KOREA TIMES' RAPS U.S. ROLE IN KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK281054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Korean's paper published in Canada, carried an article headlined "Is the U.S. Korean Policy Agreeable As It is?" by Yi Ung-ho, advisor to the "Paedal National Council," a Korean's organisation in the United States, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Recalling the facts that Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, formally permitted the hurling into Kwangju four brigades (17,000 men) of the frontline combat force, and U.S. troops in South Korea were standing side by side with paratroopers at each check point of the Kwangju area, and all the weapons used in the bloody massacre operation--not only tanks, helicopters and bayonets, but also chemical weapons and bullets for killing people, the use of which is banned by international law--were U.S. made, he says: By intervening in the massacre cases, directly and indirectly, the United States self-exposed the real nature of its "security commitments."

When over 600 Kwangju students and citizens requested the arbitration of the U.S. ambassador in South Korea Gleysteen, after declaring their last resistance in the basement of the South Cholla "Provincial Government" Building, the United States set the stage for the tragedy of massacre under the pretext of "non-interference in others internal affairs" and when the 12 December coup dealt a fatal blow to the democratic program, Commander Wickham and Ambassador Sleysteen met Chon Tu-hwan several times and supported the behind-the-scene political gamble of the army with sundry phrases.

Whenever an opportunity presented itself, the United States sang duet with Chon Tu-hwan in outcries over "threat of southward invasion" and, especially, staged a South Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise longest in its period and largest in its scale around April this year. This was a prelude that augured evil.

It was Carter's remarks that represented the attitude of the United States towards the Kwangju massacre, one of the biggest massacre incidents for our nation.

He defended and justified the brutalities of Chon Tu-hwan when he told the cable news network that security is prerequisite to the respect of human rights and establishment of democracy.

This was how the Chon Tu-hwan clique secured the political, economic and military support of the United States and solidified his position of supreme power.

Carter, who permitted the dispatch of combat units for the indiscriminate massacre in Kwangju, can hardly evade criticism as a human rights-strangling president, not a human rights president.

The United States is stressing "threat of southward invasion" more loudly than ever before and is inciting the war atmosphere, sending all kinds of highly efficient ultra modern weapons to the Korean Peninsula to create a favorable condition to Chon Tu-hwan who usurped power, wielding the bayonet under the pretext of "southward invasion of the north."

Are not the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people a natural consequence of the moment when the United States is judged to be standing on the side of the dictator, not on the side of the South Korean people?

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA: U.S. PEACE CORPS MEMBER DISCLOSES KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK271540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--A first-hand account of the Kwangju incident by Steven Clark, a member of the U.S. "Peace Corps", carried in the Soviet and Nordic papers recently, brands White House as the conspirator in the murder committed in South Korea and urges U. S. Congress to delve into the South Korean policy of the United States, according to a report.

A "Peace Corps" doctor who was active in South Korea for 26 months, he exposes truth of the monstrous atrocities committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in Kwangju and the criminal acts of the American (?military encouraging) the murderers to the brutalities.

He notes that in mid-May this year Chon Tu-hwan requested the U.S. Defense Department to officially endorse the mobilization of the South Korean puppet army under the "Combined Forces Command" in putting down the uprising and, at the green light signal from the latter, puppet army troops entered all cities on 18 May.

Recalling that the paratroopers began attacking Kwangju on 19 May, he says that six doctors of the "Peace Corps" became witnesses of the bloodbath.

He pointed to the facts that soldiers bayoneted children, helicopters under the U.S. Eighth Army strafed crowds of people and they harshly put down uprisers with napalm bombs, tear bombs and flame throwers and that 2,000 people proved dead during the uprising in Kwangju alone.

The eye-witness continues:

Without the U.S. support, particularly without the approval to use the troops belonging to the combined forces command in suppressing the uprising, Chon Tu-hwan would not be able to hold out a single day in the true sense of the word.

Moreover, on 30 May, Chon Tu-hwan openly declared without hesitation that U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen had encouraged his brutality "for social security."

If the Washington administration were a true defender of human rights, it should have broken with the blood-thirsty hangman.

But, in less than two weeks after the massacre in Kwangju, the U.S. House of Representatives carried a new bill on granting \$251 million military "aid" to South Korea.

All these facts show that the American weapons and dollars will remain the foundation of the Seoul "regime" and everything in this land will be decided by the CIA headquarters as in the past.

We confirm that the United States is the accomplice in suppressing the popular uprising in Kwangju and other cities of South Korea.

Pointing out that the U.S. authorities, jointly with the South Korean "government," are trying to conceal truth about the [word indistinct], Steven Clark says:

The U.S. Embassy refused to publish any materials on the Kwangju incident obtained from the "Peace Corps" and even advised us to "keep silence."

David Dollinger, a "Peace Corps" member, was quietly dismissed for being "politically involved" in the incident.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HANMINYON CHAIRMAN URGES SEVERANCE OF U.S.-CHON TIES

SK 291058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The 11 July issue of TOKRIP SINMUN, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, carried the content of the question and answer between a reporter of the paper and Pae Tong-ho, chairman and international secretary general of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Nanminyon) and permanent adviser to the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), according to a report.

Referring to the atrocious murder committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, Pae Tong-ho said: No one, however truculent he might be, had ever mobilized the "ROK Army" to murder the people indiscriminately, as if they were so many dogs and hogs, Chon Tu-hwan is a beast in human skin.

On the U.S. attitude toward the Kwangju incident, he noted:

When Kwangju citizens requested the arbitration of the United States in the last days of the Kwangju popular uprising, the latter turned a deaf ear to it and permitted Chon Tu-hwan to additionally mobilize troops, virtually helping in the massacre of the people.

The United States will pay sooner or later the price for its ignoring the people's demand and siding with Chon Tu-hwan.

The primary responsibility for the Kwangju incident rests with the Chon Tu-hwan clique, but the United States is also to blame for supporting them in actuality. Therefore, we should sternly call the United States to account and force it to totally renounce its policy of supporting Chon Tu-hwan.

The release of Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners is another goal we should attain.

By sternly awakening the United States to its ignorance and short-sightedness, we should break the chains of fusion linking Chon Tu-hwan and the United States in the form of support to the dictatorship.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'MINJU CHOSON' EDITORIAL SCORES CHON TU-HWAN

SK020814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today prints an editorial in connection with the appearance of a new military fascist dictatorial system captained by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea.

The editorial titled "Pass a Stern Judgement of History Upon Fascist Dictator" says:

The appearance of the new military fascist dictatorial system means a total revival of the old "yusin system" which had subjected the South Korean people to so harsh oppression and tyranny and an allout restoration of the dark fascist rule.

This system is a fascist repressive system harsher than the preceding dictatorial system, and a treacherous system.

The appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan system is an unbearable challenge to the South Korean people who opposed the "yusin system" and the military rule and demanded the democratisation of society and an intolerable insult to and mockery of the overseas compatriots and the unbiased public of the world who have demanded his immediate resignation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has the cheek to let his underlings advertise that his election as puppet "president" reflected the "will of the people" and was held in a "fair way" according to "procedures."

This is a foolish trick to deceive and flout public opinion at home and abroad and put a semblance of "legality" on his usurpation of power.

Chon Tu-hwan's seizure of the puppet "presidential" chair is a most shameless and brigandis' usurpation of "power" and a product of the premeditated plot carried into practice entirely by means of violence and swindle, the editorial notes, and further says:

Chon Tu-hwan's seizure of the puppet "presidential" chair this time is the last one of the operations conducted all along by him to grab power and a political plot without an equal in craftiness and shamelessness.

Chon Tu-hwan who has committed indelible crimes against the South Korean people is human scum who should have long been severely judged and punished by history and people. It is an insult to democracy and a mockery of politics that such rogue should raise his head and seize even the "presidential" chair.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's usurpation of "power" is connected with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

How can it be possible without the backing of the U.S. imperialists the master that such a junior gangster of no distinction as Chon Tu-hwan has systematically committed the brigandish act of seizing the military, intelligence and police organs, ruling the puppet administration and grabbing power in a planned way in such a short period?

The installation in "power" of such military hooligan as Chon Tu-hwan is a product of the U.S. imperialists policy of Korean aggression aimed to bolster up their colonial ruling system faced with a crisis in South Korea.

The appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" will cast a gloom over the situation in Korea and Asia and bring greater disasters and misfortunes to the South Korean people.

Though traitor Chon Tu-hwan could seize "power" with the bayonet and swindle, he can never suppress the desire and aspiration of the South Korean people for democratic rights and a new life.

The South Korean people should not tolerate the fascist dictatorship of traitor Chon Tu-hwan but decidedly punish it in the name of the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must step down from "power" at once, as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people, overseas compatriots and the people of Asia and the world.

The United States must discontinue patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and encouraging it to the suppression of the people and scheming to obstruct the reunification of Korea and freeze her split and must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along its aggression forces.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan persistently goes against the demand of the people and the trend of the times, he will be unable to escape a stern judgement of the people.

CSO: 4120

8. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

TRIAL OF NOVELIST--Seoul, 29 Aug (HAPTONG)--Yi Ho-chol, a novelist, being court-martialed along with 10 others for violating martial law decrees, admitted today that he attended unauthorized meetings twice between April and May to prepare a political statement. The 54-year-old writer admitted this in replying to questions from the prosecutor which mainly concerned the so-called "declaration by 134 intellectuals" issued on 15 May on the political situation of Korea. Lee admitted most of the listed in the prosecution indictment, but claimed that he played a minor role in preparing the statement out of dismay that the statement contained no specific clause calling on the students not to resort to violent street demonstrations. The court session today, the 11th since the current trial started on 14 August at the army headquarters, was observed by family members of the defendants and foreign diplomats from the American, British and Japanese Embassies here, dozens of foreign and Korean reporters were also in the gallery to cover the trial. [Text] [SK290827 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0823 GMT 29 Aug 80]

RETURN OF PRIVATE WEALTH--Seoul, 29 Aug (HAPTONG)--Chairman Kim U-chung of the Daewoo Business Group in Korea today announced that he has decided to voluntarily return his private wealth valued at 20 billion won (about 33 million U.S. dollars) to the society. In a press conference, he explained that his decision was based on his conviction that as manager of key national industries, he should place public interest ahead of his personal interest. He further said that 27 enterprises of his group will be opened to the public. The Daewoo Business Group has a total of 34 business firms under its control, of which seven firms have already been listed on the stock exchange. He also disclosed that the Daewoo Center Building in front of the Seoul Railway Station will be sold shortly to mobilize needed capital for his heavy industries. Meanwhile, Kim's private financial assets are estimated at 20 billion won (some 33 million U.S. dollars) including four billion won (some seven million dollars) in real estate and 16 billion won (roughly 26 million dollars) in stocks. [Text] [SK290321 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0253 GMT 29 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT PLANS JOINT OIL DEVELOPMENT VENTURES IN THAILAND, PERU

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 7

Text

The government is determined to take part actively in overseas joint development projects for oil resources in a move to secure sufficient oil on a stable basis.

According to the authorities concerned, the government is studying the possibility of participation after receiving proposals for joint cooperation for oil prospecting and exploitation from such countries as Peru and Thailand.

The study of long-term measures for the joint development of oil resources came as they are prospective oil-producing countries and Southeast Asian countries are geographically neighbors of Korea.

Negotiations, data funds and technology are prerequisites for the joint exploration overseas for oil resources. Korea has the basic technologies accumulated by its participation in the development of the continental shelf and through overseas training.

Informed sources said the government is studying consortium-type participation by

private companies as Korea will be able to advance independently if overseas high-class technicians are invited.

The risk burden of oil prospecting is great because about \$10 million is required for conducting one drilling.

However, the sources said, the only way to solve the oil difficulties was joint development.

The joint development of oil resources with Southeast Asian nations which are geographically close to Korea is necessary for Korea which is entirely dependent on overseas oil.

The government has already instructed the Korea Petroleum Development Corporation to study in detail the measures for joint development.

The government also convened yesterday a meeting of working-level officials from six private companies including Samsung, Hyundai and Daewoo to discuss a wide range of measures including joint development cooperation, bidding for concession rights, exploration and exploitation areas and other issues.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EPS: BUSINESS RECOVERY NOT EXPECTED FOR TIME BEING

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 80 p 7

Text

A genuine business recovery is not expected for the time being despite a slight edge-up in exports during last month.

Industrial activities have entered a very unfavorable stage due to slack demand on both domestic and overseas markets.

The arrival of letters of credit (LCs) has failed to register any substantial increase, according to the Economic Planning Board yesterday.

The planning board announced yesterday that industrial production recorded a fall by 2.7 percent during the first half of the year as compared with the same period of last year.

The fall, it said, reflected the current business stagnation overall. Exports, however, registered this year's high per month last month, mainly helped by brisk exports of chemical and iron and steel products.

The construction of commercial buildings, thanks to reduced regulations involved, was markedly brisk last month. However, the business warning index remained unfavorable following the preceding month, according to the EPB.

The industrial production decreased 5 percent in June from the same month of last year. By industry, mining, manufacturing and electricity recorded an 8.3 percent decline, a 2.9 percent drop (in production, or 1.3 percent in deli-

very), and a 4.8 percent rise, respectively, during the first six months of the year compared to the same period of last year.

At the same time, inventories rose 21.4 percent in the first half of the year.

The production of wooden products; metal goods, machinery and equipment; foods; textiles and garments; paper products and non-ferrous metals registered a 27.1 percent decrease, a 17.4 percent fall, a 1.7 percent drop, a 2.8 percent rise, an 8.4 percent increase and a 2.3 percent increase respectively, during the first half compared with the same period of last year.

Housing activities were rather brisk during the first half, with the total area for ordinary house construction permitted by the government increasing 30.3 percent.

At the same time, the area for the construction of commercial buildings increased as much as 141.1 percent in the same period.

In terms of government finance, internal revenue collection had achieved 34.4 percent of this year's goal by the end of last month, according to the board.

The export value reached \$9,480 million at the end of last month, up 18.1 percent over the same period of last year.

On the other hand, imports stood at a value of \$12,880 million at the end of last month,

BRIEFS

HEAVY RAINS IN RICE-BOWL AREAS--Seoul, 1 Sep (HAPTONG)--At least 16 flood-related deaths were reported today with two missing and eight others injured after torrential rains pounded the country's rice-bowl areas in South Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces over the weekend, police reported this morning. Police officials said that most of the victims were caused by flood waters from the River Yongnam that flows through one of the country's major rice-bowl plains, including the river-side counties of Naju, Sungju, Koksung, Hwasun, Hadong and Chinwang of both South Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces. The Yongnam River at one time flowed about 1.5 meters above the danger level Sunday, forcing nearby villagers to evacuate to safety ground. The Central Anti-Calamity Office reported that about 6,500 people were displaced with 908 houses either flooded or damaged, six bridges were swept away and irrigation facilities destroyed because of torrential rains. [Text] [SK010140 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0112 GMT 1 Sep 80]

REALIGNMENT OF INDUSTRY--The realignment of the industrial structure has been recommended by an authoritative study team to boost the international competitiveness of the nation's industries in the future. The idea has been suggested by a group of 10 professors assigned to the government for assessment of government policies, which has recently made an analytical review of various projects, chiefly in economic fields, during the April-June period. In a recommendation submitted to the office for planning and coordination at the premier's office, they call for the specialization of heavy and chemical industries to enhance the efficiency of the industrial development of the nation. To this end, the recommendation demands that duplicate investments in similar fields by local industries be avoided to increase international competitiveness. It also demands balanced investments in heavy and light industrial fields to seek harmonious development of the nation's industries. It points out that excessive investments in heavy industrial fields during the past few years have brought about stagnation in light industries, especially small-medium businesses, and a slump in the agricultural economy. Among other ideas they forwarded for national development are increased financial support for technical renovation in all industrial fields, construction of houses for low-income people, and expansion of medical service for citizens. [Text] [SK290412 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

DECREASE IN RICE PRODUCTION--The attainment of this year's rice production scaled at 42 million sok (one sok is 146 kilograms) is expected to be difficult due to recent unusual weather conditions. Unusually low temperatures and a long rainy spell have already affected the rice crop across the country to a substantial extent, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries yesterday. Short periods of sunshine and low temperatures have considerably affected this year's rice production, and at least a 6-7 percent decrease from the targeted amount is estimated, according to the ministry. The budding of rice plants is some 3-5 days late in the southern region and 4-7 days in central areas, according to the ministry. Moreover, such unfavorable weather conditions have brought with them increased threats of harmful insects and rice diseases, obviously elements hampering rice growing. The average decrease across the country is expected to reach 10 percent this year, the ministry estimated. This year's output may reach the neighborhood of 38 million sok as compared with the original goal of 42 million sok, the ministry said. *[Text]* *[Seoul KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 80 p 2]*

Oil CONSUMPTION--Oil consumption last July exceeded the level of the corresponding period of last year, marking the first gain during the first seven months of this year. According to the Energy Resources Ministry yesterday, the nation consumed 14,025,000 barrels of oil in July compared with 13,788,000 barrels a year earlier. *[Text]* *[Seoul KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 2]*

AUTO INDUSTRY'S DIFFICULTY--Automobiles and parts industries are in severe financial difficulties owing to the business depression resulting in over-time wages, idle labor power and suspensions or close-downs. *[Text]* *[Seoul KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 80 p 2]*

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

FREE EDUCATION SET FOR MINERS' CHILDREN

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 7

TeX5

Nearly all children of coal miners will get free education from the beginning of next year until they graduate from college, the Energy-Resources Ministry announced yesterday.

The ministry said the free-education project was aimed at giving incentives to coal miners who get relatively low pay for hard work in a dangerous environment.

To make children of coal miners free from tuition fees, the ministry said, the government and the coal mining industry would raise 6,400 million won next year in scholarship funds.

The funds will swell to 7,805 million won in 1982 and to 8,000 million won in 1983, it said.

Under the program, daughters and sons of miners working at privately run coal mines will be entitled to receive free education at colleges and secondary schools. The present education system makes it

compulsory for all children to get free education at primary schools.

But only two children of a coal miner will enjoy free education.

At present, some 40,000 workers at private coal mines are sending their boys and girls to school. Apart from them, all children of some 10,000 miners at the state-run Daehan Coal Corporation are on all-tuition scholarships.

Since 1973, the government and the coal mining industry have raised 4,400 million won in scholarships for free education. With the fund, 22.8 percent of the total 12,150 students of workers at private coal mines are getting scholarships.

A grantee at middle school receives 118,000 won for the academic year 1980 for his schooling and his or her collegian counterpart up to 620,000 won.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY'S COMMENT--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, on 13 August sent a letter to the U.S. President, according to a report. In the letter he said that the United States which has its troops in South Korea should be held responsible for the proclamation of a "martial law," suppression of the demonstrators, arrest of political figures, suspension of the operation of the "national assembly" and fascist brutalities of the military in South Korea. He stressed that the attitude of the U.S. Government towards the South Korean situation cannot be overlooked and it means approving the grave violation of human rights committed in South Korea. He said that the U.S. Government should denounce the brutal suppression in South Korea and withdraw the nuclear weapons and all the U.S. troops and demand the South Korean military to release all the political prisoners. He also strongly demanded that the U.S. Government take measures for putting pressure upon the South Korean military to release all the political prisoners and give up terrorism. [Text] [SK290451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 29 Aug 80]

FORD'S REMARKS--Tokyo, 20 Aug (HAPTONG)--Former U.S. President Ford said Friday that the United States will maintain as before a good cooperative relation with the new South Korean Government led by President Chon Tu-hwan. Ford, now here to attend a symposium marking the 20th anniversary of the U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty, made the remarks in an interview with the Fuji television. Asked to comment on the new Korean Government headed by Retired Army General Chon, Ford said that he believes the U.S. Government will get along with the Seoul government well. [Text] [SK300258 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0247 GMT 30 Aug 80]

ROK-JAPAN RELATIONS--Tokyo, 28 Aug (HAPTONG)--The Japanese Government will maintain friendly and cooperative relations with the Republic of Korea Government of President Chon Tu-hwan, a ranking official at the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The official foresaw that there will be no changes in the traditionally cooperative bilateral relations between the two countries especially in the economic field in the future. Commenting on the election of President Chon Tu-hwan, the Japanese official said that he understood the Korean people preferred social stability to confusion in choosing Gen. Chon as their new president. The official added the Japanese

Government will continue to cooperate with the Korean Government in the latter's professed efforts toward political and social stability thereby cementing bilateral cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries. The official, however, said that the annual Korea-Japan Ministerial Conference scheduled for next month would have little chance of being held as scheduled because of Japan's domestic political situation. [Text] [SK280310 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0247 GMT 28 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR APRIL 1980

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during April 1980]

4 April 80 p 2 lower half: "Let Us Steadily Intensify Class Education in Compliance With the Requirements of Developing Revolution": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, 8 Apr 80 p D18: "NODONG SINMUN On Need To Intensify Class Education"].

7 April 80 p 2 upper half with border: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the National Health Law": States that the national health law which was presented by Kim Il-song at the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly and his instructions on carrying it out are landmarks in the history of the Workers Party and the lives of the people and the culmination of Kim Il-song's policy on comprehensive and preventive health systems stemming from the early days of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla era up to the present; notes that the National Health Law will enable the Korean people to live a long life free of disease in "a paradise of long life in good health" but that much still remains to be done to achieve this goal; claims that in a socialist society in which the leader and party put their trust in the people and vice versa and when the people depend for their needs to be satisfied on the leader and party, success can be achieved in accomplishing the goal of improving the health and living standard of the people; states that the national health law places high value on the human person and on preventive medicine for the service of the working class with no cost to them thus freeing them from all worry concerning medical treatment; emphasizes that the national health law is based on chuche oriented medicine and is the most advanced and progressive health system in the world; calls for implementation of the party line on preventive medicine and the physician assigned district system; urges intensification of the process of placing oriental medicine on a scientific basis, producing more oriental medicinal herbs and set up more herbal medicine production bases for the convenience of the working class and those requiring medical treatment; urges all party organizations and health functionaries to penetrate the working masses and explain to them the excellence of the national health law, establish detailed plans for health and hygienic projects to be carried out by executive organizations and hygienic functionaries so that they live and act by the provisions of the national health law; exhorts all levels of peoples executive

organizations, enterprises, collectives, etc., to establish modern well-equipped health bases from which health and hygienic projects can be carried out to improve the health of the workers and contribute to the development of socialism on a new high level.

15 April 80 p 1 full page with border: "Let Us Glorify Forever, Generation After Generation, the Great Revolutionary Achievements Attained by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 075, 16 April 1980, pp D1-6: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Kim Il-song's Birthday"].

18 Apr 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Substantially Carry On the Movement to Emulate the Anonymous Heroes": Notes that the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes is growing more widespread as all the party members and workers are vigorously struggling to celebrate the historic Sixth Party Congress with shining labor successes; states that through the discussions held in the Nodong Sinmun over the past months by workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, functionaries of party and state economic and executive organizations and three revolutions team members comprising over 2.3 million articles submitted to the newspaper, much has been accomplished in emulating the anonymous heroes so that this has become a mass movement through which all the workers were able to fan the flames of collective innovation in socialist construction, positive work habits have been established and great advances achieved in accomplishing the prospective plan for this year; urges all to carry out the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes in accordance with the requirements of revolutionary development and as a movement to reform one's ideology which embodies the party line on indoctrination; stresses unconditionality and absolutism in carrying out the party policy and in expressing one's devotion and loyalty to the leader and the party; calls for elimination of conservatism, technical mysticism and experientialism and for the anonymous heroes to become vanguards in the development of science and technology; urges all units in every sector to hold periodic wrap-up meetings concerning the movement to emulate the anonymous heroes, results achieved and experiences gained and have the workers carry out the resolutions they have made through the newspaper column discussions; calls for organizations in all sectors to search for their own anonymous heroes, make their successes and break-throughs normal occurrences in their units and push ahead with the work of making more anonymous heroes surface in their units to achieve even greater break-throughs and accomplish this year's plan ahead of schedule.

19 April 80 p 1 center: "The Spirit of 19 April is Alive": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 078, 21 April 80, pp D4-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

21 April 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Further Strengthen Ideological Indoctrination Work Among Party Members and Workers": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 079, 22 April 80, pp D17-21: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Ideological Indoctrination Work"].

22 April 80 p 1 upper right: "The Great Cause of Lenin is Immortal":

Praises V. I. Lenin for his steadfast revolutionary principles, uncompromising spirit of struggle against the enemy and his unstinting self-sacrifice for the liberation of the working class and mankind on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of his birth; recounts highlights in Lenin's struggle against the Czar and ultimate victory in the October Revolution; stresses Lenin's struggle against the bourgeoisie and his steadfast defense of Marxist principles against the opportunists of the Second International; praises him for his overcoming of adversity during the development of the Bolshevik party and Soviet State after the revolution and leading the army and people to victory; notes that, following the example of Lenin, the Soviet people are now engaged in accomplishing their 10th Five-Year Plan set forth at the 26th Plenum of their party; notes that after Lenin's achievements, numerous socialist systems have been established in Asia, Africa and Latinamerica and millions of people have been liberated from oppression; states that the Korean people have gained independence and are struggling to build socialism and communism under the leadership of Kim Il-song; calls for friendly ties with revolutionary peoples and striving to intensify friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

23 April 80 p 1 lower half with border: " Let Us More Strongly Fan the Flames of a Revolutionary High Tide On All Fronts of Socialist Construction": Calls for all party members and workers to summon that same spirit in which the Chollima movement rose out of the ashes of post-liberation and create heroic innovations to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress of victors being held on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party; notes that the most important revolutionary task for the party of the working class is to lead socialist economic construction to victory; calls the party organizations the political headquarters which gyide the appropriate units to implement party economic policy; urges all party organs to bring about new upswings in socialist economic construction to exceed this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress; exhorts party functionaries to penetrate deep among the producing masses, perform political work and have them draw upon their creative activism and heroic ingenuity to accomplish their quotas by day, ten day period and by month and thereby present their gifts of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress; stresses political guidance as the form of party guidance economic work which is the foremost duty of economic administration functionaries who must provide the necessary working conditions for economic development; calls for raising up the role of three revolutions team members in economic work so that they can make a greater contribution in helping the workers and party members to implement Kim Il-song's instructions and accomplish this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

25 April 80 p 2 upper half with border: "Korean People's Army Following the Leadership of Our Party Is Invincible and Ever-Victorious": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 084, 29 April 80, pp D12-16: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

29 April 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Unstintingly Devote Ourselves to Rural Assistance": Notes that the agricultural workers have made all preparations for rice and corn seedling transplanting which is so crucial for a good harvest and the whole populace must now vigorously render assistance to the countryside in order to achieve this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain; emphasizes that all party members and workers must be mobilized for rural assistance in the struggle of the agricultural workers to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress in a meaningful manner; equates rural assistance to the wishes of Kim Il-song and the will of the party and urges functionaries in appropriate party and economic management organizations, factories and enterprises to properly organize and mobilize party members and workers for rural assistance; emphasizes importance of detailed calculations, planning, scientific methodology for performing rice and corn seedling transplanting on schedule; urges factories and enterprises which serve the agricultural sector to provide an ample supply of farm machinery, spare parts, fertilizer, chemical sprays and all kinds of farm materials and deliver them to the farms on time; calls for all functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector to increase their effort to utilize all equipment and materials they have on hand to the maximum and thus enable the helpers to work with maximum effectiveness on the cooperative farms by providing the necessary conditions and materials ahead of time and performing water and seed bed management well; exhorts all functionaries and workers in every unit of each sector of the national economy to devote themselves to rural assistance during the transplanting season and thereby help to achieve this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

30 April 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Assure Production of Cooperative Products In a Responsible Manner": States that assuring production of cooperative products is one of the central tasks in socialist economic construction this year as stressed in Kim Il-song's instructions at the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee and in his New Year Address; emphasizes that socialist economy is a planned economy in which all sectors, factories and enterprises form a cohesive body in which each link exerts an influence on production normalization, fulfillment of daily, ten day, monthly quotas by item and in achieving new innovations in production in order to fulfill this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress; calls upon all functionaries and workers in every unit of each sector to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions on intensifying production of cooperative products, establishing strict regulations for unconditional production of cooperative products before the deadlines; exhorts economic guidance functionaries and workers to give priority to providing the necessary materials for cooperative production; stresses the communist collectivist spirit of "one for all, all for one" in assuring production of materials and cooperative goods from the standpoint of consumers; urges economic guidance functionaries to formulate detailed plans for cooperative production, eliminate obsolete technology, antiquated methods of measurement and calculation, issue orders and directives for adherence to detailed plans for cooperative production and establish strong regulations to assure compliance; calls for concentrated distribution of materials

by type, size and quantity according to the plans mutually agreed upon by factories, enterprises and material supply organizations; urges party organizations to go among the producing masses to ensure compliance with cooperative production regulations following Kim Il-song's instructions and the examples of the anonymous heroes while being aware that adherence to such regulations is obligatory.

8446

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY MISSION TO CHINA IN MAY DISCUSSED

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 6 Jun 80 p 22

[Text] A North Korean military mission led by Deputy Armed Forces Minister Lt Gen Paek Hak-yim visited China on or around May 20, but Pyongyang did not report its departure or activities in China as of May 31. RADIO PEKING on May 20 and 21 gave brief reports on the mission's meeting with Chinese Defense Minister Xu Xianquian on May 20 and on a banquet given by the Chinese Defense Ministry for the North Koreans the same day.

It is not clear whether the mission is of the kind North Korea and China have exchanged annually in the name of a "military friendship inspection team" since 1973. Such missions are led by the deputy chief of staff of the army or a higher official.

Pyongyang has dispatched two such missions to China since 1973: One in 1975 led by Lt Gen Cho Myong-son, deputy chief of staff of the People's Army, from June 10 to July 1, and another in 1978 led by Lt Gen O Kuk-yol, ex-commander of the air force, from July 23 to August 15. Four Chinese missions have visited North Korea since 1973: Deputy Defense Minister Su Yu led the 1978 mission from August 18 to September 1; Gen Yang Yung, then commander of the Sinkiang Regional Command, led the second mission from May 20 to June 4 in 1977; and two others in 1973 and 1974, respectively.

North Korea watchers in Seoul note the timing of the North Korean military mission to Peking--mid-May when social unrest was rife in South Korea. According to the May 21 report by RADIO PEKING, Gen Paek in his banquet address stressed the preparedness of the North Korean soldiers to confront the "evermounting warlike mood on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea." Chinese Vice Defense Minister Gen Yang Dezhi was quoted by the broadcast as having addressed the banquet that the North Korean people "are assured of winning the final victory in their just struggle to realize the independent, peaceful unification of their fatherland." Gen Yang was commander of the Chinese "volunteer army" which fought in the Korean War in 1951.

Meanwhile, North Korean media did not disclose Vice President Kang Yanguk's visit to East Germany. An AFP report datelined East Berlin on May 19 said that Kang met with Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic in Berlin, that day. On May 27, North Korean broadcasts reported the vice president met with the Togo ambassador to North Korea in Pyongyang on May 26.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations have been used in the sourcelines: NS--NODONG SINMUN, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA U Sang-suk Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade U Sang-suk is attached is undertaking ideological education in the SWYL organization (NC 11 Mar 80 p 2)
KPA Chǒn Mun-uk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chǒn Mun-uk is attached was visited by the Cambodian delegation led by Kheiu Sampan on the afternoon of 12 July (NS 13 Mar 80 p 2)
KPA Yi Sin-won Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Sin-won is attached is undertaking political, military, and physical training, with SWYL chairman Kim Ch'o-son (NC 13 Mar 80 p 3)
KPA Kim Sang-su Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Sang-su is attached is studying recollections of the anti-Japanese guerrillas (NC 16 Mar 80 p 2)
KPA Yun T'ae-yǒl Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yun T'ae-yǒl is attached is getting class education about the Fatherland Liberation War (NC 18 Mar 80 p 3)

9122
CSO: 4108

ECONOMIST DESCRIBES ESTABLISHMENT, OPERATION OF PEASANT BANK

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Jul 80 pp 39-43

[Article by Kang Pok-mo, Financial and Banking Chair, National Economy Institute: "Establishment and Operation of Peasant Bank"]

[Text]

It was one of the important tasks in consolidating the achievements of the agrarian reform to establish the Peasant Bank in our country after liberation for the successful solution of the question of rural finance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "A good financial work in the countryside acquires great importance in assuring satisfactory farm production, rapidly developing agriculture and raising the peasants' living standards in the periods of the democratic and the socialist revolution."

The early establishment of the Peasant Bank after the agrarian reform was important in furnishing farming funds to the working peasants who became owners of land, raising their living standard and developing agricultural production.

After the country's liberation the peasants' economic situation was very difficult.

Most of the peasants who received land thanks to the agrarian reform were former poor peasants or farm hands. They had neither draught cattle and seed grain nor money to buy them.

Taking advantage of this, the rich farmers and usurers sought to exploit the peasants by giving loans at high interest. This required the assistance of the Party and the state to the peasants for agricultural development. But they had no money needed.

It was imperative, therefore, to take measures to consolidate the achievements of the agrarian reform, check the usurious exploitation of the peasants and improve their living conditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply analyzed this requirement of the democratic revolution in our country immediately after liberation and, drawing on the experience gained in the establishment and operation of the credit association in the guerrilla bases—liberated areas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, advanced a revolutionary policy of setting up the Peasant Bank.

According to his policy we set up the Peasant Bank as a state-controlled cooperative credit organization assuming the form of joint-stock company mainly with investments of the peasants and with funds of banking organs confiscated from the imperialist colonial rulers to suit the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

As for its character and mission, the Peasant Bank was a cooperative credit organization of the peasants themselves and a financial protector of their interests.

It was established in April 1946 and effectively operated in the period from the democratic to the socialist revolution.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEASANT BANK

We set up the Peasant Bank without delay with the successful conclusion of the agrarian reform.

What was important in creating the Peasant Bank was domestically to raise funds with which to establish it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "An important question in establishing the Peasant Bank was to raise a fund to start it with.

"To establish a bank, there must be the foundation fund. Money makes a bank; a bank will not be born merely with the proclamation of its establishment."

We saw that the foundation fund of the Peasant Bank was created mainly with the money contributed by the peasants themselves.

Immediately after liberation our peasants were not yet well-to-do enough. But not a few of over one million peasant households had idle money and property in this or that form. So, if the peasants invested money a great deal of money could be secured.

Taking this into account, immediately after liberation the Party appealed to the entire people to turn out in the building of a new country. In response to this appeal, 93 per cent of the peasants in the northern half made their contributions to the foundation fund of the Peasant Bank, which accounted for more than half the total stock.

The foundation fund of the bank was created by the method of inviting subscriptions for shares. The stock was in 100 won shares. The peasants held shares according to the sum of their investments.

Not only peasants but also other people were allowed to invest money in the Peasant Bank. This was a very important way to mobilize the idle money people of all strata had to the maximum to prepare enough foundation fund of the bank.

Workers, office employees and urban private merchants and industrialists invested a considerable sum of money in the bank. The investment of factory and office workers accounted for 15 per cent of the total stock and that of patriotic merchants and industrialists made up 6.4 per cent.

Share-certificates of the Peasant Bank were issued to the contributors according to the sums of their investments.

Next, our Party saw that the state gave due assistance in preparing the foundation fund of the Peasant Bank.

After liberation the state confiscated the property of financial associations set up by the Japanese imperialists and turned it over for use as an asset of the Peasant Bank. It accounted for 22.4 per cent of the bank's total stock.

We could establish in a short time the Peasant Bank, a new democratic rural financial organization in the form of joint-stock company combining private with state investments, mainly with the money contributed by the peasants, attracting the money of factory and office workers and private merchants and industrialists and giving due state assistance as seen above.

What was important next in the creation of the Peasant Bank was to set up branch offices and agencies in all parts of the country so that it could be deeply rooted in the countryside and function properly.

It was important in setting up the bank to establish a well-regulated organizational system from the capital to the lowest unit.

Such a system was needed for the bank to root itself deeply among the broad masses of the peasants, successfully organize financial activities in the countryside and fulfil its mission and duty.

We set up the head office of the Peasant Bank of North Korea in the capital and over 220 branch offices in cities, provincial and county seats and other local places and rural areas. This represented a brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary mass line in the establishment of the bank and was an important step to enable the bank to root itself deeply in the countryside and properly perform its duty.

OPERATION OF PEASANT BANK

It is vital to operate the Peasant Bank properly after its establishment.

It is important in its operation to form well the organizations of representatives of shareholders at all levels and enhance their role.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "We formed the board of directors of the Peasant Bank and councils of representatives of shareholders at different levels for its management."

The Peasant Bank, unlike a national bank, is a cooperative credit organization. So it is especially important to establish the principles of its management and its work system so that the peasants themselves can be real masters of its management. We, therefore, should establish the democratic principle of managing the bank by the peasants themselves and such a work system.

To this end, we formed councils of shareholders at all levels to enlist many shareholders in its management. And we organized representative bodies of shareholders in the capital and localities for a term of two years in order to let the peasants operate the bank by themselves on a democratic principle. We set up the ri representative unit of shareholders at a ri, the representative council of shareholders of the branch office in a city or a county, the provincial representative council of shareholders in a province, the central general meeting of representatives of shareholders and the central auditing committee in the capital.

We also formed the board of directors of the Peasant Bank which took charge of the normal operation and management of the bank.

This board was seated in the head office of the Peasant Bank and its directors were elected by the central general meeting of representatives of shareholders. The president of the bank was concurrently the chairman of its board of directors.

The board of directors guided and supervised the management of the bank as a whole under the centralized leadership of the state, making the business regulations of the bank, checking on and approving its annual plan for credit operations and its settlement of accounts, and deciding on the rates of interest and dividends.

The board of directors was the supreme executive organ of the Peasant Bank and regularly met monthly and quarterly according to plans.

The representative councils of shareholders at different levels, the ri representative unit of shareholders in particular, played an important role in the management of the Peasant Bank.

The ri representative unit of shareholders received their applications for loans and submitted them to the bank, supervised the use of the loaned money and gave help in the savings deposit work. These activities of this unit provided a sure guarantee for properly organizing and bringing into action many shareholders and helping the Peasant Bank to work well.

An important question in the operation of the Peasant Bank was to secure the money sources and constantly increase the fund of the bank.

Securing the money sources of the bank was essential to steadily increase its loanable money.

One principal way to do so was to vigorously conduct the savings deposit work. We extensively explained the nature of savings and its significance, and, meanwhile, brought the savings deposit offices closer to the inhabited areas to encourage all peasants to deposit their savings willingly. And the local people's committees took up the savings deposit work as their own work. As of the end of 1949, the savings deposited in the bank totalled over 440 million won, much more than the amount of shares at its inception.

Another principal way to increase the loanable money of the bank was to quicken the turnover of bank loans. The bank exercised strong control over the use of its loans so that the peasants used them properly for proposed purposes without misuse or waste and established a rigid discipline of having loans paid back quickly enough. In this way the bank succeeded in meeting its own needs for loanable money.

The consolidation and development of the results of the agrarian reform was the central theme of the loaning service of the Peasant Bank.

In order to consolidate the results of the agrarian reform, in the early days of its existence the bank concentrated its strength on priority accommodation of farming funds to the peasants. To do this, the bank correctly defined loanees and loaned out money mainly to those who wanted to buy draft cattle and farm implements or required farming funds. It also loaned out as much money as possible for agricultural development and for the peasants' consumption. This enabled us to successfully guarantee farming and agricultural development and improve the peasants' life.

It was also important in the operation of the Peasant Bank to put the main emphasis on short loans and properly combine them with long loans. The bank laid the main emphasis on short loans, because they quickened the turnover of money and enabled it to give financial aid to many peasants with the same amount of money. The term of short loans was one year at the longest. The bank gave long loans to the petty peasants who were too poor to repay the money within a short period of time. The petty peasants used the loan mainly to buy draft cattle. The term of long loans was two or three years. This loan was a popular one conducive to improving the petty peasants' livelihood.

The important thing in the operation of the Peasant Bank was to make it actively contribute to securing success in agricultural co-operation.

The foremost objective of the rural financial operations during the socialist transformation of agriculture was to assure the consolidation and development of the cooperative economy by concentrically furnishing funds to the agricultural cooperatives.

The Peasant Bank gave loans of hundreds of millions of won to the newly organized agricultural cooperatives to help them to strengthen their economic basis by buying draft cattle and farm implements, improving lands and building irrigation works.

It gave long loans to cooperative farmers and short loans to individual peasants. This financial aid provided an important guarantee for quickly laying and strengthening the economic basis of agricultural cooperatives.

The interest rate of the loans to the cooperatives, too, was fixed much lower than that of loans to the individual peasants. The ordinary rate of interest on loans to individual peasants was 9.2 per cent and the interest rate for delay, 18.4 per cent, whereas with agricultural cooperatives they were 6 and 9 per cent respectively.

With its own funds alone the Peasant Bank could hardly meet the needs of cooperatives for money. So, in order to strengthen the guidance and assistance and financial support of the Party and the state to the cooperative economy as the cooperative movement was stepped up, the Party saw that large state funds were allocated to the Peasant Bank as its loanable funds. In 1954 alone as much as 1,300 million won was allocated as such funds.

Under the guidance of the Party, the Peasant Bank deferred the repayment of loans by agricultural cooperatives or reduced or nullified them. In particular, cooperatives were totally exempted from the repayment of state loans used for carrying out small and medium irrigation projects.

Under the guidance of the Party and the state the Peasant Bank gave financial aid to the cooperative economy and contributed to strengthening its economic basis in a short time and assuring success in cooperation.

REORGANIZATION OF SYSTEM OF RURAL FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AFTER COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "In compliance with the demand of the changed realities, we reorganized in 1958 the former system of rural financial operations, with the Peasant Bank as its axis, into a new one, now with the Central Bank as its backbone. And the Peasant Bank's function of loaning production funds was transferred to the Central Bank."

What was important in the rural financial operations after the completion of agricultural cooperation was to reorganize without delay the former system of rural financial operations relying on the Peasant Bank into a new one depending on the state banking organization.

The reorganization of the system of rural financial operations was the essential requirement of the development of rural financial operations.

One of important problems in the settlement of the socialist rural question was to steadily increase state property in the countryside.

The loaning service of the cooperative credit organization contributes to the expansion and development of cooperative property but can not help to increase state property. State property is expanded and developed only through the direct money-supply of the state. Rural financial operations therefore must gradually change from the loaning service of the cooperative credit organization to the direct money-supply of the state. And the system of

rural financial operations relying on the Peasant Bank disagreed with the new circumstances created after the completion of agricultural cooperation. The Peasant Bank could not satisfy the demands of the large-scale cooperative economy for funds nor could it channel the vast financial aid of the state to it in a planned way. Hence the need of gradually changing the loaning service of the cooperative credit organization to the direct money-supply of the state.

In 1958 our Party took an original measure of reorganizing the former system of rural financial operations with the Peasant Bank as its axis into a new one with the Central Bank as its backbone to suit the new circumstances created after complete cooperation.

Another important thing in rural financial operations after the completion of agricultural cooperation was that our Party set up and operated the rural credit cooperative.

It took a measure of setting up credit cooperatives in all rural villages to meet the peasants' incident needs for consumption funds. The rural credit cooperative was a new type of credit organization in the countryside, established with the idle money of the peasants as its wherewithal and with the aim of satisfying the demands of its members for consumption funds.

Our Party gained experiences at the experimental stage and set up credit cooperatives throughout the country. Such cooperatives were established in fishing villages too.

Credit cooperative conducted loan planning, loaning service and the settlement of accounts and income distribution according to the decisions of the general membership meetings on the democratic principle. It gave loan up to 200 won for a term of one year only to its members who made investments, according to the decisions of general membership meetings. Its net profits were distributed among its members according to the amount of their investments.

In October 1958 our Party took a measure of putting credit cooperatives under the control of agricultural cooperatives as agricultural cooperatives were merged with it as a unit.

Today our rural financial operations are conducted mainly by the state banking organizations and the work of supplying funds to the rural areas performed in a planned way under the powerful support of the state.

As seen above, all problems arising from rural financial operations were solved correctly in our country from the Juche position under the inspiring guidance of the great leader, greatly contributing to the development of agriculture and the promotion of the peasants' welfare.

CSO: 4120

CEMENT INDUSTRY INCREASES PRODUCTION

SK271053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--High quality cement is produced in large quantities in Korea.

Entering August, the Sunchon Cement Factory with an annual production capacity of 3 million tons is overshooting its daily production assignments 5 percent on an average, 26 percent at the maximum by operating all the equipment at full capacity.

The February 8 Cement Factory which overfulfilled the July plan in all indices is now surpassing its daily quotas 20 percent. The workers of the factory boldly reduced the period for the repair of the equipment and heightened its operation rate, with the result that an average of over 700 tons of cement are produced outside the plan per shift at a workteam alone.

The daily assignments are being overshot 10 percent these days at the Haeju and Kimusan cement factories, too.

The cement industry of Korea has made a rapid progress since liberation. In 1970 she raised the cement output to 4 million tons to catch up with developed industrial countries in per capita cement output.

In 1976 its production capacity rose to over 8 million tons.

In 1978, the first year of the second seven-year plan, the cement output grew 32 percent compared with the previous year and 21 percent last year as against 1978.

Korea's cement is widely known to many foreign countries for its good quality.

Our Sunchon cement was awarded a gold medal at the 35th International Plovdiv International Fair, Bulgaria.

Today the demand for our cement is steadily growing on the world market.

In 1984 Korea will raise the annual cement output to 12-13 million tons.

BRIEFS

COAL OUTPUT--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Under the slogan "every effort for increased production of coal!" the coal miners of Korea are vigorously waging the "100-day battle" to make the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea a grand festival of victory. They built new cutting faces and are overfulfilling their daily assignments by concentrating modern machines there. The Anju District Coal Mining complex has recently upped the daily coal output by an average of 42 percent compared with the like period of last year. More than 20 companies and platoons of the complex have already finished their yearly assignments and many other hewing platoons overshot their targets of the "100-day battle." The Kumya Youth Coal Mine which honoured the first half year plan far ahead of schedule is now surpassing its daily plans of the "100-day battle" by 40 percent on an average with the earth-scraping kept ahead of other work and with the introduction of high-speed cutting method. The Kowon Coal Mine has boosted the daily coal output by 20 percent compared with the same period of last month, or more than 50 percent as against June. The coal mines under the Northern District General Bureau of Coal Industry and the Tokchon District Coal Mining Complex, the Sud'ang Coal Mine and the Tunjon Coal Mine are also sharply boosting coal output these days above that in the same period of last month by fully securing the cutting faces and introducing new hewing methods. [Text] [SK011008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 1 Sep 80]

AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The agricultural working people of Korea foresee a good harvest this year by overcoming the influence of the cold front. The rice is doing well in the Yoldusamchili-bol plain and the Chaeryong Namuri-bol plain, granaries in the western coast area, and in the Hamju-bol and Anbyon-bol plains in the eastern coast area. The number of plants of each cluster per pyong of paddy fields is much more than that of last year and each plant is bearing much more ears at the Kimchon cooperative farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, the Ponghwa cooperative farm in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, the Chonsam cooperative farm in Anbyon County, Kangwon Province, and many other cooperative farms. Maize farming is also successful throughout the country. The first maize farming this year is bountiful in the newly built terraced fields in North Hwanghae Province, South and North Pyongan provinces and Kaesong. An average of 6-7 tons per hectare is expected there this year. [Text] SK292213 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 29 Aug 80]

COAL OUTPUT INCREASE--Pyongyang, 28 Aug--The coal miners of Korea are over-fulfilling their daily assignments in the "100-day battle." The Anju District Coal Mining complex has recently upped the average daily coal output 42 percent as against the like period of last year. More than 20 companies and platoons of the complex have already finished their yearly assignments and many other hewing platoons overshot their targets. In August, the Taehyang pit of the Taehyang colliery set itself the goal of raising the monthly coal output at a cutting face to 100,000 tons and is now successfully carrying out this resolve. The Kumya Youth Coal Mine, which has honoured the first half-year plan far ahead of schedule, is now surpassing its daily plans by 40 percent on average. The Kowon Coal Mine has boosted daily coal output by 20 percent compared with the same period of last month, or more than 50 percent as against June. The coal mines under the Northern District General Bureau of Coal Industry and the Tokchon District Coal Mining complex, the Sutong Coal Mine and the Tunchon Coal Mine are also sharply boosting coal output these days. [SK010409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 28 Aug 80 SK]

DPRK-MALAYSIA TRADE TIES--Kuala Lumpur, 22 Aug--Malaysia and North Korea have agreed to further develop their trade relations, especially in commodities, Education Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today. Speaking to reporters after a courtesy call by the visiting North Korean Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon he said the republic had been buying rubber in increasing quantities from Malaysia. Datuk Musa, who is also Acting Trade and Industry Minister, expressed the hope that the commodity trade between the two countries would be further expanded to include palm oil and timber. Malaysia, in return, hoped to buy more steel and iron from North Korea for the building industry. On the reunification of the two Koreas, Datuk Musa said he explained Malaysia's stand on the matter to Kim. Malaysia agreed that the issue should be resolved peacefully without foreign interference. Kim, who arrived here yesterday, is on a six-day visit to Malaysia. Text /Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 Aug 80 p 6/

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ZIMBABWEAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

Delegation Arrives 2 Sep

SK021615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 September by air.

A portrait of Comrade Il-song, the great leader of our people, and a portrait of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, were placed at the airport.

A large number of working people warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Zimbabwean people at the airport.

The delegation was met there by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned Kim Si-hak and Song Pong-sun.

Banquet for the Delegation

SK030430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Peoples Palace of Culture on the evening of 2 September in honor of the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Kim Si-hak, Song Pong-sun and other personages concerned.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke first at the banquet.

Noting that the friendly relations between the two peoples have developed and strengthened with each passing day in the struggle for the victory of the common cause, he said: The significant meetings between the great leader

Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mugabe in 1978 and in May this year were an epochal event in developing and bringing into efflorescence the friendly relations between our two peoples.

He pointed to the vigorous struggle waged by the Zimbabwean people under the leadership of respected Comrade Prime Minister Mugabe for defending the independence of the country and building a progressive social system and a new, rich society, while frustrating all the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign reactionaries.

We, he said, highly praise your government for setting forth the policy of Africanizing cadres, building up the ranks of your own cadres and constructing a national economy and national culture and express full support to the government and the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe in their energetic struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people sincerely wish your people new successes in the future struggle for the independent development of the country, he said.

Nathan Shamuyarira spoke next.

Noting that they came to learn from the experience of Korea and further develop the friendly relations between the two countries, he said: The relations between the government and people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and us were forged from long ago when we were waging an armed struggle and they have been further strengthened especially since 1976.

Referring to the support expressed by the Korean people for the struggle of the Zimbabwean people, he stressed that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

We learned a lot of things from experiences of the struggle for the liberation of Korea, which Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of your country, waged, crossing steep mountains, he said, and continued:

We learned much from Comrade Kim Il-song because he is a great theoretician and practician and learned much indeed from the fighting experience of the Korean people not only in theoretical problems but also in practical problems.

Noting that the histories of the struggles of the two peoples have a commonness, he said: The peoples of the two countries have struggled against imperialism and the Korean people struggled against the South Korean puppet clique and the Zimbabwean people against a puppet government.

The participants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

Talk with Chong Chun-ki

SK030437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chuk-ki on 2 September met and had a friendly talk with the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were personages concerned Kim Si-hak and Song Pong-sun.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS PAKISTAN

Overview of Various Activities

SK020435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon paid a visit to Pakistan from 27-30 August, according to a report.

Upon its arrival in Islamabad on 27 August, the delegation was met at the airport by the Pakistani foreign minister and personages concerned and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Islamabad.

That evening the foreign minister of Pakistan arranged a banquet for the delegation.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials.

The Minister of Housing, Labour, Water and Power of Pakistan and personages concerned were present.

Speeches were made at the banquet.

The participants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the good health and long life of Mohammad Ziaulhaq, president of Pakistan.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks between the government delegations of our country and Pakistan were held on 28 August.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador and on the Pakistani side were the foreign minister and personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During the visit to Pakistan, the government delegation of our country met and had friendly conversations respectively with the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

The delegation visited the grave of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, and laid a wreath at it and toured the Muri district.

The delegation left Pakistan on 30 August after concluding its visit.

Meeting With Pakistan President

SK312296 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Mohammad Ziaul Haq, President of Pakistan, on 28 August met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon on a visit to Pakistan, according to a report.

The head of the delegation convened cordial regards and a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and precious words and asked the head of the delegation to convey his most heartfelt, warm greetings and wishes to the great leader.

Pakistan fully supports the policy of defending the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and of continuously developing and strengthening this movement, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stressed the Pakistan President.

Expressing support to the stand of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on the question of Korean reunification, the Pakistan President said that he would make positive efforts for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Pakistan, and the foreign minister and personages concerned of Pakistan.

CSD: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALIAN PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY VISITS NORTH KOREA

Envoy Arrives

SK011605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Ntji Mariko, minister of sports, arts and culture of Mali, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on 1 September by air.

They were met at the airport by Yi Chang-son, Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned.

Culture Minister Meets Envoy

SK030440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Talks between Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, and Ntji Mariko, minister of sports, arts and culture, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, were held on 2 September in Pyongyang.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned and on the Malian side was the party of the special envoy.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Banquet for Malian Envoy

SK020605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening in honour of the special envoy of the Malian president. Invited to the banquet were N'tji Mariko, minister of sports, arts and culture, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, and his

party. Yi Chang-son, Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned were present at the banquet.

Speaking first at the banquet, Yi Chang-son warmly welcomed the visit of the special envoy and his party to our country. He said: Your visit to our country will make more beautiful the flower garden of friendship provided personally by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and His Excellency President Moussa Traore, the respected leader of the Malian people. Our people will make all efforts to consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries marked with friendship and solidarity, support and cooperation. Referring to the great successes achieved by the Malian people in their efforts to achieve national reconciliation, consolidate the independence of the country and build a national economy and national culture under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Moussa Traore, he said that the Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over the achievements made by the Malian people and sincerely wish them greater successes in the future.

Speaking next, N'tji Mariko said: Visiting friendly Korea pulsating with the spirit of undying chuche, we convey the fraternal and friendly greetings of the people of the Republic of Mali and His Excellency President of the Malian people Moussa Traore, a faithful friend of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the invincible revolutionary Korean people. The Malian people and their leaders express infinite respect for the great President Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea, he noted. [Words indistinct] always supported the invincible Korean people and their revolutionary party in their just struggle against imperialism for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The attendants toasted friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Moussa Traore.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP DELEGATION MEETS NIGERIAN PRESIDENT 28 AUG

SK020105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari on 28 August met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Academy of Social Sciences, on a visit to his country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

After expressing deep thanks to the great leader for sending a party delegation and extending cordial regards, the president asked the head of the delegation to convey his warmest regards to the great leader.

Pointing out that the National Party and people of Nigeria look up to respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il-song as a great leader, the president said: He is a great man who enjoys high respect internationally.

The visit to Nigeria by the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea will make a big contribution to further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples, he said, and stated: Nigeria will advance hand in hand with Korea for world peace, the establishment of an equitable international economic order and the victory of the non-aligned movement.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Nigeria, and the National Chairman and the National Secretary of the National Party of Nigeria and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG'S OVERSEAS TRIPS SINCE 1949 SUMMARIZED

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 6, Jun 80 pp 18-21

[Article: "Kim Attends Tito's Funeral, Visits Romania"]

[Text] President Kim Il'song, leading a Party and government delegation, attended the funeral of the late Yugoslavia leader, Josip B. Tito, and visited Romania for four days at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Throughout the trip he was accompanied by Gen. O Chi-u, member of the Party Political Committee and armed forces minister, Kim Yong-nam, secretary of the Party Central Committee and member of the PPC, and Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Tam. Kim's Yugoslavia visit was his first overseas trip made after June, 1975 when he visited Belgrade for the first time. His Romania visit, his third to the country, was the 26th leg of his overseas tours he had made since the founding of the Pyongyang regime in September, 1948. (See Table 1.) It was the first time Kim attended the funeral of a foreign head of state.

During his stay in Belgrade for three days, May 7-9, before and after Tito's funeral, Kim met with 24 heads of state, premiers and other representatives including Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and nonaligned leaders. The 24 countries whose leaders Kim met, according to north Korean broadcasts, in order, are: China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Cuba, East Germany, Pakistan, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, West Germany, Panama, Czechoslovakia, India, Iraq, Malta, Jordan, Guyana and the P.L.O.

Kim's four-day state visit to Romania on May 9-12 produced no joint communique although he and Ceausescu held two rounds of talks on May 10 and 11. According to a "report concerning President Kim's Romania visit" broadcast on May 13 by Radio Pyongyang, north Korea and Romania reiterated their resolution to implement and observe the existing bilateral agreements to expand mutual cooperation in economy, trade, education, science, technology, culture and health between the two countries. Both Kim and Ceausescu called for unity among nonaligned countries.

North Korea watchers in Seoul view Kim might have requested Romania's technical aid in oil prospecting as Pyongyang is desperate to explore seabed oil. One notable fact is Ceausescu's address made at a banquet he gave for Kim on May 12. Ceausescu said, according to Radio Pyongyang on May 14, "We have reached a conclusion to improve coordination and cooperation in the fields of mining, crude oil and others . . ."

On his way home Kim stopped over at Chinese Unumchi Airport to have breakfast. He flew from Pyongyang to Belgrade via Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

KIM'S OVERSEAS TRIPS

(From September, 1948 to May 15, 1980)

No.	Country	Duration	Purpose
1	Soviet Union	March 4 – April 7, 1949	* Conclusion of economic and cultural cooperation agreements for 10 years (March 17)
2	Soviet Union	Sept. 1 – 29, 1953	* To earn economic aid necessary for the 3-year economic plan after the Korean War (1950-1953) * Conclusion of 1,000 million-ruble economic aid agreement (September 19) * Extension of gratitude for Soviet support during the Korean War
3	Soviet Union	June 1 – July 19, 1956	* Seeking economic aid for the 5-year economic development program * Agreement on machinery, material and facility support as well as support for the construction of Hungnam fertilizer plant * Conclusion of cultural cooperation agreement
4	Soviet Union	November, 1957	* To attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution
5	Soviet Union	February, 1959	* To attend the 21st congress of the Soviet Communist Party * To follow the line of Sino-Soviet movement in international arena, and to bolster relations with the Soviet Union
6	Soviet Union	June 29 – July 10, 1961	* Conclusion of a mutual military alliance pact (July 6) * Conclusion of technical cooperation agreement for 1961-1967 * Conclusion of agreement on chemical industry development for 1962-1965 * Assured of Russian economic and technical aid for the seven-year economic plan
7	Soviet Union	September 14 – November 1, 1961	* To attend the 22nd congress of the Soviet Communist Party

8	Soviet Union	May 7 – 23, 1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret talks with Brezhnev (at Vladivostok) • Promotion of mutual relations
9	China	November 10 – 27, 1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Consult on the strategy for the April, 1954 Geneva conference • Conclusion of economic and cultural agreements for 10 years and aid of 8,000,000 million yuan in Chinese currency for rehabilitation after the Korean War
10	China	October, 1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attend the anniversary ceremony of the Peking regime
11	China	July 11, 1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion of friendship and mutual aid (military alliance) treaty
12	China	April 18 – 26, 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right after the fall of South Vietnam to the Communists
13	North Vietnam	November, 1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To earn support of Communist states in launching anti-U.S. joint struggle • To improve relationships in the fields of economy, science, culture and arts • Improvement of mutual relations
14	Mongolia	June, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek economic aid for the 5-year economic program • Assured of 5,000 tons of wheat, 50,000 head of sheep and 2,000 head of cattle in aid
15	Poland	July, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To express gratitude for help given during the Korean War • To seek economic aid necessary for the 5-year economic development program
16	Romania	June, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek economic aid for the five-year economic plan
17	Romania	May 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmation of self-dependence policy • Conclusion of friendship and fraternity treaty • Agreement on long-term trade cooperation for 1976-1980
18	Romania	May 9 – 12, 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the visit to Yugoslavia to attend the funeral of Josip B. Tito (May 8)
19	Hungary	July, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek economic aid for the 5-year economic plan
20	Bulgaria	June, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek economic aid for the 5-year economic plan
21	Albania	June, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek economic aid for the 5-year economic plan

22	Yugoslavia	June 5 - 9, 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To earn membership in the nonaligned movement and to secure support from the Third World • Agreed to establish joint economic cooperative Committee and the two-year mutual cooperation program
23	Yugoslavia	May 7 - 9, 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attend the funeral of Josip B. Tito
24	Indonesia	April, 1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses Three Revolutionary Capabilities in anticipation of the second Bandung Conference
25	Algeria	May, 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmation of tie-up in the anti-imperialist joint struggle • Assured of support for the north Korean unification policy
26	Mauritania	May, 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of mutual friendship ties • Assured of support for the north Korean unification policy

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

GDR NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--An ADN NEWS AGENCY delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by its Deputy Director Hans Joachim Muller arrived in Pyongyang on 1 September by air. [Text] [SK020100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 2 Sep 80]

HUNGARIAN HEALTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A public health delegation of Hungary headed by Imre Hutas, vice-minister of public health, arrived in Pyongyang on 1 September by plane. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Sandor Pataki, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK020117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 1 Sep 80]

JAPAN DIET MEMBER--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the All Japan Political Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers Unions headed by Noboru Yamazaki, member of the House of Councillors of Japan and chairman of the All Japan Political Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers Unions, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 September by air. [Text] [SK030542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 2 Sep 80]

JORDAN'S CHUCHE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Mustafa I. Babir, director of the Board of the International Institute of Chuche Idea and political advisor to the Minister of Information of Jordan, and his party left here on 2 September by plane. While staying in our country, they visited historic Mangyongdae and the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace and the International Friendship Exhibition and toured Kaesong area and other places. After visiting Mangyongdae, the director said: The Korean revolution has covered the road of glorious struggle and victory because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea in his early years and pointed to a right path of struggle ahead of the Korean people. He further said: Today the world's progressive people are firmly convinced that only when they are guided by the chuche idea can they win a shining victory in the revolutionary struggle without fail. Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who lights the road ahead of the world revolution with the rays of the chuche idea. [Text] [SK030047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 2 Sep 80]

JORDANIAN NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Consultative Council of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by its chairman His Excellency Ahmad Mahmoud Tarawnah left Pyongyang yesterday by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly; Yim Hyong-ku, chairman of the Peoples Service Commission; Kim Chung-il, vice minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas--the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Kumsong Tractor Factory, Panmunjom, etc. After visiting Mangyongdae, the head of the delegation said that Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a precious place which gives revolutionary education not only to the Korean people but also to the world people. The great leader has been able to build such wonderful Korea as today, for he always finds himself among the people. [Text] [SK292250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 29 Aug 80]

YUGOSLAV 'KOMUNIST' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of KOMUNIST, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by its editor-in-chief Veljko Miladinovic, left here Tuesday by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Sim Sang-chin and other personages concerned and Yugoslav ambassador to the DPRK Tode Vardziski. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, the Changgwangwon Health Centre and other places. [Text] [SK030040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 2 Sep 80]

PALESTINE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Palestine Revolution headed by Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the al-Asifah forces of the Fatah and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, left here on 29 August by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Hyong-u and major general of the Korean peoples army Chi Ki-son. Also present at the airport were Muhammad Haji Issa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Abdelfettah Laredj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy; and Hossin Mouba'ad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy, in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK292310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 29 Aug 80]

KIM GREETS FINNISH PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 2 September sent a message of greetings to Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency on your 80th birthday and sincerely wish you good health and happiness. [Text] [SK021610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 2 Sep 80]

KIM'S GREETING TO MALAYSIAN KING--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain [word indistinct] al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Riayatuddin al-Muadzam Shah, King of Malaysia, on 30 August on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. The message says. I warmly congratulate

your majesty, the government and people of Malaysia on the 11th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. I take this opportunity to wish your people greater successes in future work for the country's independent development and prosperity. The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Malaysia will daily expand and develop on the basis of the sovereignty, independence and non-alignment. [Text] [SK301738 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 30 Aug 80]

MESSAGES TO LIBYAN LEADERS--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, general secretary of the General Secretariat of the General Peoples Congress of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Extending congratulations to the general secretary on the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people, the message sincerely wishes him greater success in the work for building a rich and powerful state, sovereign and independent. [Text] [SK010658 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 1 Sep 80] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people. [Text] [SK010657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 1 Sep 80]

GREETINGS TO SRV LEADERS--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the National Day of Vietnam. He wished the Vietnamese premier and people successes in the work for socialist construction. [Text] [SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Sep 80] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the National Day of Vietnam. [Text] [SK020546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 2 Sep 80]

DPRK-SUDAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The 1980-81 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan was signed in Khartum on 28 August, according to a report. The plan was signed by the DPRK ambassador to the Sudan authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by the Minister of Culture and Information of the Sudan authorised by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. [Text] [SK020108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Sep 80]

JSP NATIONAL ACTIVISTS' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The national activists' delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chisato Tatebayashi, member of its central executive committee and director of its National Movement Department left here on 29 August by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, Kim U-chong and other personages concerned. During its stay in our country, they visited historic Mangyongdae, the Changgwangwon Health Centre, Pyongyang Metro, Panmunjom and other places.

After inspecting Panmunjom, the head of the delegation said that the Americans are the very ones who divided Korea into north and south. He demanded that the U.S. troops get out of South Korea at once with nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons. The U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique of South Korea are bestially suppressing the struggle of the people in South Korea now, but they cannot bar this struggle by the bayonet or tank or anything else, he said. [Text] [SK300425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 29 Aug 80]

JAPANESE CHUCHE INSTITUTE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea [IICI] headed by Yuji Takahashi, a researcher of the IICI and honorary professor at Tokyo University, Japan, left here yesterday by plane. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas. After inspecting the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the head of the delegation said that agriculture is developing in Korea because industrial construction is progressing successfully. These achievements, he said, are a fruition of the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and they well show the validity of the policy of industrial and agricultural construction put forward by him. [Text] [SK292311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 29 Aug 80]

ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 28 August under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Libya Friendship Association. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Kim Pong-chu, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and working people in the city were present at the meeting. Kim Pong-chu spoke at the meeting. [Text] [SK291016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 29 Aug 80]

BULGARIAN 'REVOLUTION' MEETING--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--A Haeju meeting commemorating the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was held on 28 August at the South Hwanghae Provincial Art Theatre. Addressing the meeting first, Yi Sun-paek said that the Bulgarian people have turned their country, once a backward agrarian country, into a prosperous and developing socialist country after the victory of the revolution and hoped that the fraternal Bulgarian people under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov would register greater successes in their endeavours to carry out the tasks for the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. In his speech Bulgarian ambassador to our country Hristo Kelchev said that the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have made tremendous successes in socialist construction and that the Bulgarian people warmly hail all the successes of the Korean people. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Government and people, he declared, extend invariable support and solidarity for the Korean people's

struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He demanded that the U.S. troops immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their military equipment. The meeting was attended by Kang Chung-han and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK290812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 29 Aug 80]

POLISH POSTER EXHIBIT--Pyongyang, Aug--A posters exhibition and a film show of Poland were arranged at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The opening ceremony was attended by O Mun-han and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Ambassador Jerzy Pekala and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 29 Aug 80 SK]

KOREAN RESIDENT OF CANADA--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--Hwang Tae-yon, a Korean resident in Canada, arrived in Pyongyang on 29 August by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. At the airport Chang Hak-myong, vice-director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned met him. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 29 Aug 80 SK]

'MINJU CHOSON', POLISH GROUPS' DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 29 Aug--A MINJU CHOSEN delegation headed by Yu Hwa-kyong left here on 28 August by plane for Romania. The Polish TV cameramen's group left here yesterday by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 28 Aug 80 SK]

HISTORIANS' RETURN FROM ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--The delegation of historians of our country returned home on 31 August by train after attending the 15th Congress of the International Committee of Historic Sciences which was held in Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 31 Aug 80 SK]

JORDANIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Consultative Council of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by His Excellency Ahmad Mahmud Tarawnah, its chairman, inspected the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace on 26 August. They went round with deep interest the piano, Korean dance and accordion rooms and other rooms for extra-curricular activities. The head of the delegation said that the Korean school children owe their happy life today to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song. The delegation saw a performance given by the art circle members of the palace. The guests presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance. They were accompanied by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly; Im Hyong-ku, chairman of the Peoples Service Commission, and Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The delegation inspected the Changgwangwon Health Centre and Taesongsan recreation ground in Pyongyang on 28 August. [Text] [SK290445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 29 Aug 80]

THAI SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The Thai scholars delegation headed by Dr Pat Noisaengsari, associate professor and dean of the faculty of humanities at the Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok, left Pyongyang on 26 August by plane. During its stay in our country the delegation visited various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK262304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 26 Aug 80]

CHAIRMAN OF VENEZUELAN GROUP--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, chairman of the Venezuelan Committee for the Reunification of Korea, and his wife left Pyongyang on 26 August by plane. During its stay in Korea, the guests visited various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK262308 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 26 Aug 80]

81ST HOME-VISITING GROUP--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Sang-chol, section chief of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the Chongnyon Opera Troupe headed by So Muk, section chief of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the 81st home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Won-kyun, chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Sports Association of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang by train on 29 August for a visit to the socialist homeland. They arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on 28 August. The 17th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kang Taek-chung, chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [SK292242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 29 Aug 80] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The administration council arranged a banquet at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant on the evening of 29 August in honour of the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by O Sang-chol, section chief of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon. Vice-premier Kye Ung-tae, and Ho Chong-suk, Kim In-son and other personages concerned were present there. The party was addressed by Kim In-son and O Sang-chol. The attendants drank toasts wholeheartedly wishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung good health and a long life. [Text] [SK300404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 30 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON DENOUNCES CHON FOR 'USURPING' PRESIDENCY

SK291159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1145 CMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) published a statement denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan who opened the "National Conference for Unification" on 27 August and staged the burlesque of making himself the puppet president.

The statement says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a military gangster, committed one more shameless criminal act of opening the "National Conference for Unification," a bogus tool, and grabbing the "presidential" chair. This is a heinous treacherous act bluntly challenging the South Korean people who call for the complete repeal of the "Yusin system" and social democracy and a brazen-faced usurpation of power flouting world public opinion.

We sternly condemn with bitter national resentment the outrage of Chon Tu-hwan the gangster who commits untold massacre and fascist suppression and this time illegally usurped even the "presidential" post, declares the statement. Recalling that traitor Chon Tu-hwan had framed a hundred and one base and vicious intrigues with an eye to the "presidential" chair from right after the assassination of Pak Chong-hui, the statement goes on:

All these facts make it plain that Chon Tu-hwan is an unruly covetor of power without an equal in the world and a heinous enemy of justice and democracy.

By grabbing the "presidential" seat, Chon Tu-hwan is making desperate efforts to turn South Korea into a land of untold darkness and terror and set up a new "Yusin system" without a trace of democracy, freedom and human rights.

Moreover, the wretch, as a faithful running dog of the U.S. imperialists, his master, is hard at work to perpetuate the division of Korea and provoke a war.

It is a foregone conclusion that traitor Chon Tu-hwan will meet the same doom as his predecessors Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, the statement declares, and says:

Chon Tu-hwan the gangster should draw a proper lesson from the stark historic fact and no more commit crimes against the country and the nation and should step down from power.

The "Yusin constitution" and the "emergency martial law" must be abolished, a genuine social democracy be realized and Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners be released unconditionally.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese authorities must discontinue instigating the rash acts of Chon Tu-hwan the gangster.

We strongly demand that the U.S. Imperialists promptly stop the act of encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan gang and obstructing the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We also strongly demand that the Japanese authorities give no help to Chon Tu-hwan in gratifying his power greed and discharge its responsibility for the Kim Tae-chung case.

The entire Korean citizens in Japan will earnestly support and encourage with warm feelings of kinship the just struggle of the South Korean people to overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan and realize social democracy and continue to make every possible effort to rescue the illegally arrested South Korean democratic figures and patriotic students who are facing the danger of death.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES VISITING CHONGNYON OPERA, DANCE TROUPES

Visiting Chongnyon Opera Troupe

SK300358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture last evening in honour of the opera troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the opera troupe headed by So Muk, section chief of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Chang-son, Chang Chol, Yi Sang-tae, Choe Yong-hwa and other personages concerned and artists in the city.

The banquet was addressed by Yi Chang-son and So Muk.

The attendants drank toasts reverentially wishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Chongnyon Dance Troupe

SK020804 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A meeting was held yesterday to welcome the song and dance troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by So Muk, section chief of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Addressing the meeting, Yi Chang-son stressed that the men of literature and art of Chongnyon have energetically conducted militant and revolutionary literary and art activities introducing and propagandizing the successes of the brilliant chuche-based art of the homeland and rallying close to the

masses of compatriots in Japan around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party to encourage them to the patriotic struggle for the socialist homeland, upholding his chuche-based idea on literature and art and the unique literary and art policy of the glorious party.

Speaking next, So Muk said that like all the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, Korean artists in Japan cannot think of their fruitful life and happiness today apart from the deep love and solicitude of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

He stressed: Bearing deep in mind the highest honor of greeting the Sixth Congress of the party with art, we will not fail to repay the deep love and solicitude of the great leader and the glorious party by creating a stage of loyalty.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned Ho Chong-suk, Yi Chang-son, Chang Chol, Choe Yong-hwa and Wang Kyong-hak together with artists and working people in the city.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' OBSERVES LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY

SK011545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the occasion of the lapse of 11 years since the Libyan people rose in a revolution and overthrew the feudal dynasty on 1 September 1969.

On this day, the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the friendly Libyan people, says the signed article.

After the victory of the revolution, it continues, the courageous Libyan people under the leadership of His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi waged an energetic struggle for building an independent and prosperous new country, achieving a great success.

All the successes on the land of Libya are a fruition of the endeavours of the Libyan people for building an independent new life.

Pursuing a foreign policy of non-alignment, the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya actively supports the just struggle of the Arab people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for defence of national dignity and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the successes registered by the Libyan people in building a new society and express firm solidarity with them in their righteous struggle.

The friendly and cooperative relations established between the peoples of Korea and Libya in the anti-imperialist common struggle are favorably developing day by day.

The Libyan Government and people positively support the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Wholeheartedly wishing the Libyan people (?gain) successes in their fruitful struggle for an independent development of the country and the building of a new life, the Korean people will always march side by side with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

MARCH UPRISING REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city commemorative report meeting was convened on 29 February in the People's Cultural Palace to commemorate the 61st anniversary of the March First People's Uprising, with the following present:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	chief secretary, central people's committee
Kim Man-kum	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Ch'ong Chun-ki	vice premier
Hwang Chang-yop	chairman, SPA standing committee
Ch'ong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Ch'ong-suk	chief, DPRF central committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Ch'ong Tu-hwan	chairman, DPRF central committee

A commemorative report was delivered by Kim Man-kum.

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Mar 80 p 3]

KIM MEETS JOB DELEGATION--The following were present on 2 March when Kim Il-sung met the delegation of the World Employment League:

Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KGPTU
Cho Yong-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Mun Pyong-nok [rok]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Mar 80 p 1]

KIM THANKS CONVEYED--The following participated on the spot on 3 March to convey a letter of thanks from the great leader to workers and volunteers of P'yongwon and Sukch'on counties who participated in watercourse construction:

Yi Chae-yun regional functionary

Song Kwang-cho "

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Mar 80 p 1]

SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A dinner party was held in the embassy on 8 March to commemorate the 17th Syrian revolutionary holiday, with the following participating:

Yun Ki-chöng functionary of the sector concerned

Han Ki-hwan "

Kim Sang-chun "

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Mar 80 p 4]

CAMBODIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 11 March arrival of Kampuchean Premier Khieu Sampan:

Yi Chong-ok premier

Hö Tam vice premier, minister of foreign affairs

Kong Chin-t'ae vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Mar 80 p 1]

CHONGRYON FUNCTIONARIES' BANQUET--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 11 March at the Ongynyugwan for the Chongryon branch functionaries delegation, led by Öm Chang-pöm, vice chairman of the Yamaku region headquarters:

Chöng Chun-ki vice premier

Kim In-söñ functionary of the sector concerned

Wang Kyöng-hak "

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Mar 80 p 4]

KHIEU MEETS KIM--The following were present on 12 March when Kim Il-song granted an audience to Kampuchean Premier Khieu Sampan:

Yi Chong-ok premier

Hö Tam vice premier, minister of foreign affairs

Ö Kük-yöł [ryöł] KPA chief of staff

Chöng Song-nam vice minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Mar 80 p 1]

GULNEA-BISSAU FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--The inauguration meeting of the Korea-Guinea-Bissau Friendship Society was held on the 17th at the Chollima Cultural Hall, with the following present:

Chae Hui-ch'ong functionary of the sector concerned

Kim Sang-chun

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Mar 80 p 5]

CLASSIC IRISH AND IRISH-AMERICAN SONGS 31

Embassy on the evening of the 18th on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the economic and cultural agreement with the Soviet Union:

Kim Chae-nuk functionary of the sector concerned

Yi Pong-hui

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Mar 80 p 6]

MONGOLIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY--1

Mongolian Embassy on the evening of the 18th on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian people's army:

Pack Hak-yim (Pack) KPA Officer

Chon Mun-uk

Kim Yong (Ryong)-yon

(NODONG SINMUN 19 Mar 80 p 6)

KOREA-JORDAN FRIENDSHIP--The

Friendship Society was held on the 20th at the Central Workers' Hall, with the following present:

Mun Pyong-nok [rok] functionary of the sector concerned

Kim Sang-chun

At the meeting, Mun Pyöng-nok [rok] was elected chairman of the society.

NUDONG SINMUN 21 Mar 80 p 4

FISHING FUNCTIONARIES MEET--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following participated in the National Fisheries Functionaries Conference, which met in Pyongyang on 21 March:

Kim Il comrade

Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl

Yi Chang-ek

◎ Chin-ü

O Paek-yong [ryong]

Chǒn Mun-sǒp	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ūng-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kǔm	"
Kang Sǒng-san	"
Kim Ch'ǒl-man	"
Yi Kǔn-mo	"
Hyǒn Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Tu-yǒng	"
Kim Kyǒng-yǒn [ryǒn]	"
Chǒng Tong-ch'ǒl	"

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Mar 80 p 1]

RWANDAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The following greeted the 21 March arrival of the Rwanda government delegation and attended a banquet for them that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Hǒ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chǒng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Kil Chae-kyǒng	vice foreign minister

A speech was given by Hǒ Tam at the banquet.

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Mar 80 p 6]

SCHOLARS FETED--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 21 March for the delegation of Tokyo's Korean University directoral committee, led by Kim Chun-kyu, director:

Chǒng Chun-ku	vice premier
Kim Tu-yǒng	functionary of the sector concerned
Sin Ki-ch'ǒn	"
No [Ro] Sǒng-ch'an	"
Wang Kyǒng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Mar 80 p 7]

DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Yim Ch'un-ch'u, leaving to participate in the 12th Hungarian Socialist Party Conference:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Cho Yong-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-suk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Mar 80 p 2]

PAKISTANI HOLIDAY CELEBRATED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 24th at the Ongnyugwan on the occasion of Pakistan's national day:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Hyong-u	"
Yi Song-nok [rok]	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Mar 80 p 2]

ATHLETES ARRIVE--The Korean residents of Japan athlete's delegation, led by Kum Yong-chin, arrived by train in Pyongyang on the 24th, with the following to meet them:

Kim Yu-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tuk-chun	"
Pak Ch'ol-ho	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Mar 80 p 5]

BIRTHDAY CELEBRANTS ARRIVE--The following greeted the arrival on the 26th of a delegation of Korean residents of Japan come to celebrate Kim Il-song's birthday:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Hwang Chang-yop	chairman

Sō Yun-sŏk	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'ill	"
Kim Il-tae	"
Pak Myǒng-pin	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chu-yǒng	"
An Sǔng-hak	"
Yun Ki-chǒng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Mar 80 p 2]

FOREIGNERS TOUR FACILITIES--The following accompanied members of the diplomatic corps in a tour of the Ch'angkwangwon on 27 March:

Hô Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Mar 80 p 3]

9122
CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN MAY 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 6, Jun 80 pp 24-32

[Text]

- 1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정준기) and his mission met with the Mozambique president in Maputo on April 25. The north Korean mission left Salisbury for Maputo on April 24.
- 1 KCBS reports a government mission led by Chairman of the Education Commission Kim Il-dae (김일대) met with the Mali president on April 21.
- 1 President Kim Il-sung cables a congratulatory message to South Yemen's Ali Nasser Mohammed Hasani upon the latter's inauguration as the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee.
- 1 A soiree is held at Kim Il-sung Plaza celebrating May Day.
- 1 A pedagogic mission returns home from a visit to Bangladesh, India and Burma.
- 2 An International Red Cross mission led by its secretary general arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 The Pyongyang Art Company troupe arrives in Tokyo for performances.
- 3 KCBS reports a government mission led by Kim Il-dae, chairman of the Education Commission, met with the Togo president on April 24.
- 3 A boxing team returns home after taking part in an international match held in Romania.
- 4 A Pyongyang City rally is held to welcome the visiting French mayoral mission.
- 4 KCBS reports the Munye (Literary and Art) Publishing House has produced three collected song books and a scenario recently.
- 5 President Kim cables a condolence message to the Yugoslav State Council chairman and the Party Standing Committee chairman over the death of Josip B. Tito.

- 5 President Kim meets with the French mayoral mission and a France-(north) Korea Economic and Culture Study Group mission.
- 5 An economists' mission returns home from Cuba after participating in the third economists association executive committee meeting there.
- 5 An East German dancing troupe and a man's basketball team arrive in Pyongyang.
- 5 The Iraqi deputy foreign minister and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
- 5 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박성철) meets with the secretary general of the International Red Cross.
- 6 The north Korean Red Cross society sends a note to its south Korean counterpart asking the list of names and documentation necessary for the repatriation of the detained south Korean fishermen.
- 6 The seventh south-north working-level officials' meeting is held at Panmunjom to pave the way for the premiers' talks.
- 6 President Kim leading a delegation of the Party and the government leaves for Yugoslavia to attend the funeral of the late Yugoslavia president, Josip Broz Tito. Prior to his leaving, he and other dinitaries visited the Yugoslav embassy in Pyongyang to pay homage to the late leader.
- 6 The Workers' Party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council jointly decide that north Koreans will observe a mourning period from May 4 to May 10 for the deceased Yugoslavian leader.
- 6 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, visits the Yugoslav embassy in Pyongyang and pays homage to the late Josip Tito.
- 6 A Polish judoist team leaves Pyongyang.
- 6 A Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop (양형수), member of the Party Central Committee, leaves on a visit to Latin American countries.
- 6 A Party friendship mission led by Hong Song-ryong (홍성룡), a department chief of the Party Central Committee, leaves for China. (The mission returned on May 27.)
- 6 A metal industry mission leaves for Romania. (The mission returned on May 29.)
- 6 A French mayoral mission and a France-(north) Korea economic and cultural study mission leave Pyongyang winding up their nine-day visits to north Korea.
- 6 A mission of the Japan-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Parliamentarians' League led by Dietman Chuji Kuno leaves Pyongyang winding up its eight-day visit to north Korea.
- 6 An Iraqi youth league mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

- 6 A Soviet woman basketball team leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 7 KCBS reports a Party mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi met with the Malagasy president on May 2.
- 7 A trade union mission led by Kim Bong-ju (김봉주), chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, leaves for the Soviet Union.
- 7 A mission returns home after taking part in the 21st general conference of the Asia Africa law consultation committee and the 25th anniversary functions of the Bandung Conference held in Indonesia.
- 8 KCBS reports north Korea and Nicaragua concluded an agreement on information exchange and mutual cooperation between the (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and a new Nicaraguan news agency in Managua on May 2.
- 8 Radio Pyongyang reports the visiting Soviet actors and actresses gave performances in Nampo and Wonsan recently.
- 9 Radio Pyongyang reports a government mission led by Kim Il-dae met with the Benin president on May 3.
- 9 A cultural mission led by Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son (이창선) returns home from a visit to Burma and Thailand.
- 9 A fine artists' league mission returns home from a 20-day visit to the Soviet Union.
- 9 The new Indian ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.
- 9 A Burmese mining industrial mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 9 An Austria (north) Korea Committee mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 9 President Kim arrives in Bucharest from Belgrade for a four-day state visit.
- 10 Presidents Kim and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania hold talks in Bucharest.
- 11 The Soviet actors and actresses give performances in Pyongyang.
- 11 Presidents Kim and Ceausescu hold their second round of talks.
- 12 A UNESCO Asia regional consultative conference opens in Pyongyang.
- 12 A military unit commanded by Comrade Oh Gi-su holds a rally in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the "Soviet people's winning of war."
- 12 Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김경렬) meets with the visiting Chinese tourism mission.
- 12 A Foreign Ministry mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Chung-il (김충일) returns home from a visit to Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

12 A diplomatic mission led by Ambassador Kim Dal-guk (김 달국) returns home from a visit to Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verdes and the Congo.

12 A Socialist Working Youth League mission returns home from a visit to Poland and Romania. The mission attended youth league meetings there.

12 A Czechoslovak cooperative farmers' league mission arrives in Pyongyang.

12 An international teachers' league mission arrives in Pyongyang.

12 A Czechoslovakia Science Academy mission arrives in Pyongyang.

12 A Hungarian journalists' mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.

12 An East German musicians' mission arrives in Pyongyang.

13 A mission of the monthly "The Worker" led by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kwon Song-il (권 송일) arrives in Moscow. (The mission left Moscow for home on May 25.)

13 President Kim, accompanied by three leading figures, returns home from a visit to Yugoslavia and Romania.

13 KCBS reports a Party and government mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi returned on May 12 from a visit to Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malagasy.

13 An economic mission led by External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam (정 송남) leaves for Libya.

13 A Chinese tourism mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 19-day visit to north Korea.

13 A Soviet actors and actresses' group leaves Pyongyang winding up a 15-day performance tour in north Korea.

14 Radio Peking reports north Koreans are taking part in the Peking International Marksmanship Contest for 1980 along with other contestants from ten countries.

14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to PLO leader Yasser Arafat on the occasion of the "support week for the Palestine people's struggle."

14 KCNA issues a statement denouncing the south Korean authorities who "have been relating the present social disorder in the south to us as a means to push for the fascistic suppression of the people."

14 Vice President Kim Il (김 일), in his replay to seven resident leaders overseas, proposes a meeting be held on May 29 in Vienna, Austria. He also sends letters to four overseas residents who did not respond to his January 15 letter.

15 A Pyongyang City rally is held at Chollima Culture Center to observe the "support week for the Palestine people's struggle."

16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Norwegian King Olav V

on the occasion of the kingdom's 166th national holiday.

- 17 A businessmen's group, a journalist mission and an athletic team of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, leave north Korea winding up their visits.
- 18 KCBS reports the Pyongyang Art Company troupe presented a performance at the NHK TV Studio in Tokyo opening its Japan performance tour.
- 19 Radio Pyongyang reports a five-day UNESCO Asia regional consultative conference closed on May 16 in Pyongyang.
- 19 Radio Pyongyang reports the visiting East German dancing troupe gave its first performance at the Grand Pyongyang Theater on May 17.
- 19 A friendship mission led by Hong Song-ryong meets with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Peking.
- 19 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lee Jun-ok (이준옥) to Surinam met with the country's premier on May 2.
- 19 Lee Hak-yop (이학업) is named ambassador to Syria.
- 19 The north Korean and Czechoslovak Science Academies sign an agreement on cooperation for 1980-1981 in Pyongyang.
- 19 The Danish Socialist Democratic Party organ's editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 19 Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong (권희경) presents his credentials to the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Standing Committee.
- 19 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Cameroon president upon the country's national holiday.
- 19 Vice President Kang Ryang-uk (강양숙) meets with Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, in East Berlin.
- 20 Radio Moscow reports north Korea and 89 other countries and "patriotic fronts" are participating in the sixth Tashkent Film Festival.
- 20 Ambassador Chon Myong-su (전명수) to China holds a press conference and denounces the south Korean authorities' "suppression of the people's struggle."
- 20 President Kim receives the credentials from the new Indian ambassador to north Korea.
- 20 A Chongnyon "appreciation" mission led by Deputy Chairman Pak Chae-ro (박재로) of the Chongnyon Central Committee arrives in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the pro-Pyongyang association, May 25.

20 "Political parties and social organizations" issue a joint statement rapping the south Korean authorities' extension of martial law on May 17.

21 KCBS reports Ambassador Cha Byong-ok (차영옥) to Iran met with President Bani-Sadr on May 10.

22 The eighth working-level officials' meeting between south and north Korea is held at Panmunjom for the premiers' talks.

22 Radio Moscow reports Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong held a press conference concerning the south Korean social unrest and clarified Pyongyang is going to continue the present south-north contact despite the disorder in the south.

22 Radio Moscow reports the visiting (north) Korean North Hamgyong Provincial Concert Team began performances in the far eastern part of the country.

22 A film-showing week opens across the country in commemoration of the 25th founding anniversary of Chongnyon.

23 Pak I-chun (박이순) is named ambassador to Algeria.

23 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lim Chun-tae (임춘태) to Jamaica met with the country's premier on May 2.

23 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Chon Yong-un (전용운) to Gabon met with the country's premier on May 11.

23 Radio Pyongyang reports the Angolan president met with a north Korean government mission led by Education Commission Chairman Kim Il-dac on May 10.

23 KCNA issues a statement concerning the south Korean social disorder and the Kwangju demonstration.

23 President Kim receives the credentials from the new Swedish ambassador to north Korea.

23 President Kim sends a consolation message to Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure upon learning of the failure of a coup attempt in the country.

23 The Chinese ambassador in Pyongyang hosts a banquet and film showing on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of signing of the border river transport agreement between China and north Korea.

23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania upon the fifth anniversary of signing of the mutual friendship and cooperation agreement.

24 Chongnyon's Central Academy is awarded the Kim Il-sung Medal. Two Kumgangsan Opera members are awardee the title of People's Actor and thirty-two others are cited with meritorious and honorary titles on the

occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the association, May 25.

- 24 The Foreign Ministry hosts a banquet accompanied by a film showing at the People's Culture Palace in Pyongyang to celebrate the 25th founding anniversary of Chongnyon. The banquet was attended by foreign diplomats and correspondents.
- 24 An Indian Juche Study Institute mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 24 A Zaire newspaper editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.
- 25 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Chung-nam (김충남) to Equatorial Guinea paid a farewell call on the Supreme Military Council chairman of the country on May 19.
- 25 A rally is held at Pyongyang Gymnasium to denounce the south Korean authorities over the Kwangju demonstration. Lim Chun-chu (임춘수), member of the Party Political Committee, addressed the rally.
- 25 A central reporting meet for the 25th founding anniversary of Chongnyon is held at the People's Culture Palace in Pyongyang attended by Vice President Kang Ryang-uk and other dignitaries.
- 25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak upon the latter's reelection as president.
- 25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Guyana Premier Linden Forbes Saphson Burnham over the 14th independence anniversary of the country.
- 25 North Korea and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Pyongyang.
- 25 President Kim inspects the construction site of Taean Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Plant and urges the construction should be completed by September 9, the founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime.
- 26 Workers at Taean Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Plant and Metallurgic Plant Construction Enterprise hold a rally to pledge their following of the instructions given by the "great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung" during his on-the-spot guidance trip to the industrial complex on May 25.
- 26 A North Hwanghae Provincial rally is held to denounce the south Korean authorities' "suppressive measures" against the people. (The site of the rally was not broadcast.)
- 26 Radio Moscow reports a tourist group of north Koreans left Moscow for home.
- 26 President Kim inspects the construction site of the Grand People's Study Hall in Pyongyang.
- 26 A North Pyongan Provincial rally is held to denounce the south Korean

authorities' "pressive measures which have been applied since May 17."

26 Vice President Kang Ryang-uk meets with the Togo ambassador in Pyongyang.

26 A Lesotho Nationalist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A Nigerian education mission arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A Soviet education workers' league mission arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A Finnish Communist Party organ mission led by its deputy editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A Polish party organ mission arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A Turkish institute director and his wife arrive in Pyongyang.

26 A Cuban architect league mission arrives in Pyongyang.

27 Kangwon Province and Kaesong City hold rallies to denounce the south Korean authorities' "pressive measures" after the extension of martial law on May 17.

27 A businessmen's mission of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang.

27 The outgoing Central African Republic ambassador leaves Pyongyang.

27 A Romanian general league of trade unions mission leaves Pyongyang.

27 A Soviet actors and actresses group leaves Pyongyang after a month-long performance tour in north Korea.

28 Chongjin City holds a rally to denounce the south Korean authorities' "pressive measures against the people."

29 A 14,000-ton freighter, christened Yombunjin-ho, is launched in a ceremony held at Chongjin Shipyard.

29 Vice President Pak Song-chol meets with the outgoing Sudan ambassador to Pyongyang.

29 Chairman Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 일) of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee meets with a visiting Australian scholar.

29 The North Korea-Soviet Friendship Association hosts a Soviet photo exhibition in commemoration of the 22nd Moscow Summer Olympics.

30 KCBS reports President Kim sent a present to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda through Ambassador Chae Hwa-sop on May 21. The present was a film depicting the latter's visit to Pyongyang early this year.

30 The Central Committee of the Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the 23rd convention of the Luxembourg Communist Party.

30 The outgoing Sudan ambassador leaves Pyongyang.

- 30 A journalist mission of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrives in Pyongyang.
- 30 A Japanese scholar mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 30 The new Danish ambassador arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.
- 31 Lee Jong-jong (이종경) is named ambassador to Equatorial Guinea.
- 31 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Western Samoa head of state upon the Pacific country's independence anniversary.
- 31 A central reporting meet in commemoration of the 30th International Children's Day, June 1, is held at Pyongyang Children's Palace Theater attended by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon and other ranking officials.

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